

In The Claims:

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Cancelled)
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Currently Amended) A method of treating hepatitis C in a human in which interferon is effective comprising the steps of:
 - 1) intravenously, transmucosally, or hepatic intra-arterially administering to the human a complex of a cationic liposome consisting essentially of 2-O-(2-diethylaminoethyl) carbamoyl-1, 3-dioleoylglycerol and a phospholipid, with ~~1 µg to 50 mg of poly (I):poly (C)~~ 1 µg to 50 mg/human of poly (I):poly(C) which has a mean length within the range of 100 to 500 bp once through three times a day, every day, every other day, or on a weekly or fortnightly basis; and
 - 2) inducing chiefly in the liver an effective amount of interferon.
5. (Currently Amended) A method of inducing interferon chiefly in the liver to treat hepatitis C in a human, comprising intravenously, transmucosally, or hepatic intra-arterially administering to a human a complex of a cationic liposome consisting essentially of 2-O-(2-diethylaminoethyl) carbamoyl-1, 3-dioleoylglycerol and a phospholipid, with ~~1 µg to 50 mg of poly (I):poly (C)~~ 1 µg to 50 mg/human of poly (I):poly(C) which has a mean length within the range of 100 to 500 bp once through three times a day, every day, every other day, or on a weekly or fortnightly basis.
6. (Cancelled)
7. (Cancelled)

8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the phospholipid is lecithin.

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 5, wherein the phospholipid is lecithin.